

Substantive confixation as an object of academic research

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Abstract

The article examines the ways of substantive confixation emergence as an independent way of word-production in the Old Russian language (XI-XIV centuries), and also they prove the position that confixation is not primordial, but a later phenomenon in Russian language. The study of confixation development ways leads to the understanding of Russian confix appearance mechanism as the result of a peculiar composition of the former suffixal formations that appeared on the basis of prepositional and case forms and later reoriented to the motivation by the original forms of a producing word. The data of the Old Russian language historical dictionaries are used as the material for analysis. The study is carried out taking into account the structural, semantic and stylistic characteristics of derivative formations on the basis of nominal historical word formation ideas developed by the Kazan Linguistic School.

Keywords

Confix, Confixation, Morpheme, Old Russian language, Substitution confixation, Word formation

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